

A Special Article upon the Resources of Galt and vicinity given in this number.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 36.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

The Volunteer wins another race from the Thistle, retaining to America the Trophy.

WHOLE NO. 11,375.

GALT AND VICINITY.

A Growing Section With Great Possibilities.

REMARKABLE FERTILITY AND PRODUCTIONS.

Immense Tracts of Thousands of Acres to be Broken Up Into Small Farms.

EXCELLENT WATER AND TIMBER SUPPLY—A WINTERLESS CLIMATE.

Greatest Productions of Grains, Vegetables, Fruits of All Kinds, Including Oranges, Lemons, Etc.—A First-Class Locality for Home-seekers.

"Dear Sir, Pomona, to the citizen grows, to the lemon and the orange tree, with the deep orange glowing from the green, their lighter glories blend."

"And green-robed Senators of mighty woods, tall oaks, branch-charmed by the earnest stars, dream, and to dream without a stir."

Galt is one of the most attractive of the many beautiful towns to which the fertility of the wide Sacramento valley has given birth. It is the heart of that valley 30 miles from the capital of the State, and 100 miles from San Francisco, the Queen city which sits by the Golden Gate.

She possesses every possible charm and advantage in her location and surroundings. Around her are the finest oak groves in the world, forming

GREAT OAK PARKS, and she is surrounded by a country as rich as the most favored garden spots of either hemisphere. The Sacramento valley, east of the river, is more than thirty miles wide, every foot of which is rich, deep alluvium. The views which meet the eye of the resident of this "Garden City" have every element of beauty and grandeur. To the north is the wide, grand, level valley as far as the eye can reach, relieved only by the sharp outlines of the Marysville Buttes and the great oak parks. To the east are the lofty Sierra Nevada mountains, rising mass above mass till they almost reach the crown of perpetual snow. To the south are the blue lines of the Coast Range, that run far out into the San Joaquin valley, and to the west is the tall form of Mount Diablo, overlooking the valley on the one hand and the sheltered Bay of San Francisco on the other. In the foreground are great, wide, level fields, long lines of bordering trees, making the country a picture of streams, and among all these are green or golden fields of grain.

The green and gold of the grain fields are not the only colors to be seen. All through the year and spring there is such a floral wealth as no other spot on earth can excel. "Anything more gorgeously beautiful than the display in valleys, on uplands, hillside and riverside it were impossible for any one to imagine. On every side are fields of rich and radiant bloom, and you become almost intoxicated watching the rainbow colors. In places there are carnivals of colors, in others there are flower families where purple, blue or crimson dominate."

Along the streams, hollyhocks, geraniums, and other flowers, in the deep shadows, there are masses of ferns, wood-mosses, lichens, like sedges, hollyhocks, and other plants. To the east of this rich and beautiful valley are found

THE ROLLING UPLANDS. That rise higher and higher from the plains, till they gradually merge into the foothills of the Sierras. The uplands are warm and rich, and have tree growths here and there that make them most attractive in appearance. The foothills belt is more than twenty miles in width, and comprises low gentle slopes, rounded ridges and bluffs, and rich hidden valleys, through which streams flow, and around which the most fertile of soil and mountain sides. Above all these there are the high mountains, covered with the great forests, which are so dense as to shade the earth—great growths of red and sugar pines, fir, spruce, cedar, scarlet branched manzanita and madrona. Above all these are the silent crests and peaks of the Sierras.

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But the average yield is more reliable, which is more than twice as much as the States and Territories east of the Sierra Nevada. The high rate of production runs through everything produced. The soil is not only fertile, it is lasting. There are pieces of land in the Galt district which have been cropped every year for more than a third of a century without perceptibly diminishing the crop rate. There are a great variety of soils in this district. There are black alluvium, dark red and brown loams, all rich, warm and lasting.

THE CLIMATE. A Winterless Country, with Semi-Tropic Productions—Temperatures, Etc. The climate of the Galt district is the principal of her many charms. There is the deep blue azure of the Italian skies overhead, the warm folds of golden sunlight in valley and on hillside, and the soft winds from the warm ocean currents. There is no winter; the great Sierras form a mighty barrier which deflects the cold Arctic currents to the east, and the west winds, tempered by the thermal streams which take their rise among the tropic islands in the Indian ocean, sweep through the Golden Gate, and spreading over the land, give it the orange, citron, pomegranate, magnolia and other

FLORA OF THE WARM SOUTH. We still cling to the names of the seasons, which are brought from old countries. We speak of December, January and February as winter, although in those months the whole country wears the vernal garb. The nature trees reach south side is covered with a floral display rich in every color of the rainbow. There is no

CHOICE OF LOCATION. The home-seeker will see that here at Galt, the "Garden City," and in her surrounding country, there is every choice of locality. He can make his home on the rich river alluvium, on the great oak parks, on the rolling uplands, in the rich valleys and on the warm slopes of the foothills. Or, if he loves the shadows of the high mountains, he can find a home on the higher elevations. No spot of this country presents a greater diversity for location than the country which surrounds Galt.

THE AREA OF THE COUNTRY. Which surrounds the "Garden City," and which is tributary to her merchants and manufacturers, is a large one. It extends north and south for thirty miles, and east and west from the Sacramento river to the western boundary of Amador county, a distance of more than one hundred miles. The area, therefore, of this tributary country contains 2,500 square miles, or 1,600,000 acres. Of this large area, 500,000 acres are the richest valley lands, and one-third of the uplands, and the remainder is the third is hillsides and mountain sides, covered with timber and grasses, affording good grazing. There are at least a million acres adapted to orchards, vineyards and vegetable gardens, which, when developed, will have a production that will give the "Garden City" a population of several thousands, and will make the country a wealth in proportion.

THE WATER SYSTEM. Abundance of Water from Never-Failing Sources. The water system of this region is an extensive one, and embraces rivers, creeks, springs and an unending supply of well water. On the west is the Sacramento, which washes the whole western border. This is the largest river in the State, and one of the largest of the Pacific coast. It carries a volume of water which flows the largest volume of water in the world. From this stream the water could be easily obtained by cheap canals to flood the whole of the valley lands and to give water transportation to every portion of this section. The day is not far distant which will see a network of canals covering the whole of these plains. In the southern portion of the Galt district, the great Mokelumne river, a portion of the Mokelumne river,

Two mountain streams which carry large volumes of water. On the north is the Mokelumne river.

THE COLUMBIAN RIVER. A stream which has its sources in the higher Sierras, and which runs full-blanked through the whole year. This stream has a number of tributaries, some of which take their rise in the canyons and gorges of the mountains, and others in the foothills, all of which furnish an abundance of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

In the higher mountains, along the foothills, and on the plains even, there is a complete system of clear, cool springs, and everywhere in this area fine well-water can be had at depths varying from ten to thirty feet. In the Sacramento valley the best water in the world is found at a depth of from 20 to 30 feet. Underlying all the alluvial lands there is a stratum of old river gravel from 20 to 40 feet from the surface, and when this stratum is reached in the well, cold gravel-filtered water in inexhaustible quantities is found. In addition to this stream, spring and well supply, there are large water ditches in the mountain portion of this section. These artificial canals were constructed for mining purposes at great cost, and well supply, and are available for the use of agriculture. It is almost certain that all the Sacramento valley section is in the

THERE ARE TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY CLOUDLESS DAYS

Each year in this section, and glorious days they are. For months in the fall there is one long Indian summer, each day filled with floods of sunlight and soft balmy south winds, and the land is covered with the soft autumn haze. It is said that there are shadings to every bright picture, but the picture of California climate has few shadows. There are no blizzards, no cyclones, no snow, no ice, and there is no record of sunstroke in the Galt district.

THE TEMPERATURE AT GALT. The temperatures at Galt are as follows:

TEMPERATURE AT GALT.			
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Month.	Mean.	At 2 p. m.	At Sunrise.
January.....	35.80	35.00	36.00
February.....	35.80	35.00	36.00
March.....	40.00	39.00	41.00
April.....	45.00	44.00	46.00
May.....	50.00	49.00	51.00
June.....	55.00	54.00	56.00
July.....	60.00	59.00	61.00
August.....	65.00	64.00	66.00
September.....	60.00	59.00	61.00
October.....	55.00	54.00	56.00
November.....	50.00	49.00	51.00
December.....	45.00	44.00	46.00
Yearly Mean.....	50.27		
1884.			
January.....	61.51	60.50	62.50
February.....	61.51	60.50	62.50
March.....	65.99	64.90	66.90
April.....	70.47	69.40	71.40
May.....	74.95	73.90	75.90
June.....	79.43	78.40	80.40
July.....	83.91	82.90	84.90
August.....	88.39	87.40	89.40
September.....	83.91	82.90	84.90
October.....	79.43	78.40	80.40
November.....	74.95	73.90	75.90
December.....	70.47	69.40	71.40
Yearly Mean.....	77.70		
1885.			
January.....	61.51	60.50	62.50
February.....	61.51	60.50	62.50
March.....	65.99	64.90	66.90
April.....	70.47	69.40	71.40
May.....	74.95	73.90	75.90
June.....	79.43	78.40	80.40
July.....	83.91	82.90	84.90
August.....	88.39	87.40	89.40
September.....	83.91	82.90	84.90
October.....	79.43	78.40	80.40
November.....	74.95	73.90	75.90
December.....	70.47	69.40	71.40
Yearly Mean.....	77.70		

AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN.

PHASES OF AGRICULTURE PECULIAR TO THE JAPANESE.

Low Wages and Results—Absence of Farming Machinery—Peculiar Farm Life—Etc.

(The following interesting article, written by Hon. Horace Davis for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, which recently appeared in this column, is republished in answer to requests, and to supply demand for papers containing it. Editor *San Francisco*.)

It was my fortune during the past year to spend a couple of months in the Empire of Japan, during which I traveled over some portions of the interior, and was much struck by the difference between their way of doing things and ours. My object in this paper is to try and sketch some of the salient points of their use of land and the products derived from it. Of course the very limited time I had at my disposal, the small portions of the country traveled over, and the difficulties in understanding the methods of a people whose habits were new to me, and whose language is often a mystery to those who have lived there many years—all these prevented me from making much more than superficial observations, but a great deal of the farming seemed so new, it was certainly curious, and much of it I thought would be instructive to the thoughtful farmer in California. Asking some indulgence in view of my limited opportunities of observation, I will describe what I saw:

A NATIONAL HERMITAGE.

The conditions under which Japanese agriculture is maintained and the methods by which it is carried on are so different from our own that it is very hard to give any adequate idea of it. First, remember the country was sealed practically to all foreign commerce and intercourse for two hundred and fifty years. Of course the people were cut off from all knowledge of modern advancement in agricultural science and the methods of handling the soil and crops. At the same time there were no exports to foreign countries, and the farming was confined to the domestic needs of the Japanese themselves. To produce what their own people ate, drank and wore was the problem of the Japanese farmer, and so they have raised the same crops over and over again, and with the same primitive methods, as satisfied their fathers hundreds of years ago.

LOW WAGES AND CONTENTMENT.

Then labor is so low, there is no need to puzzle the brain over saving money in machinery. Men and women both work in the fields, and I was told that in the agricultural districts an ordinary laborer received only 10 or 12 cents a day, while an able-bodied girl earned only 12 or 13, out of which comes their food and clothing. This will tell why we in America cannot raise tea, where we have a large part of the picking and preparation is hand labor. And yet poverty-stricken as these wages seem, the people were contented and happy in their lot, more so, it seemed to me, than in any country I have ever visited.

OF COURSE WITH SUCH LOW WAGES ALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ARE VERY CHEAP.

I regret that I have not by me the current market rates for domestic products, but I have been selling at seventy-five cents to one dollar per cental, and native food, dark to be sure, but wholesome, brought only from \$1.50 to \$2.50 in silver, and I have been told that would drive the California farmer and miller mad.

NO LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

Another point in which their farming is essentially different from ours is the absence of machinery and of domestic animals. They have no sheep, no hogs, and very few horses or bullocks or cows. Dairying is consequently unknown. No butter or cheese is produced, and beef and pork are unknown as articles of food, except in the treaty ports where foreigners reside. Of course, in the absence of sheep, woolen clothing, when used, is of necessity imported.

VEHICLES AND TRANSPORTATION.

There are very few wheeled vehicles of any kind in any part of Japan. Of course the foreigners in the treaty ports have their carriages, but most of the rest of their cities is done on foot, or (rarely) on horseback, or by jinrikisha, a kind of large baby wagon, two-wheeled, drawn by one or two coolies, and the freight is transported on wagons propelled by men who can be heard at all hours chanting their song as they keep step at their work, or by the rattle of the wheels which intersect every Japanese city. In the country, produce is taken to market on pack animals, either horses or bullocks, and sometimes a rude two-wheeled cart loaded with freight and drawn by a single bullock, while much of the light material is carried on the backs of coolies.

THE GRAINS ARE NOT FLOURED.

But are usually boiled like rice and eaten whole, or if ground, are eaten in unrefined form, as in the case of the rice. There are little gristmills on the farms, and the grain is ground by hand, and the flour is made without much bolting. The wheat is dark, damp and poor. It is mostly consumed in Japan, though some is exported every year to the United States and Europe.

I HAVE SAID A THIRD CROP IS SOMETIMES HARVESTED. THIS WOULD BE A CROP OF ROOT VEGETABLES, WHICH IS PLANTED BETWEEN THE CROPS OF GRAIN AND RICE.

When the grain is ripe it is cut by hand, tied up in small sheaves and usually hung up to dry. Rice is always cut by hand, often cut in standing water, and it made shiver to see the poor peasants, men and women, standing in the cold water and mud up to their knees, in November, gathering the last of the rice crop. When cut and bound it is taken to some high spot of the valley, and there left to dry. Sometimes it is built up in the form of a stack, and a tree, or a pole planted in the ground.

THRESHING AND CLEANING.

When dry, the peasant packs it on his back to his hut, and there the grain is separated from the straw. This is rarely done by threshing, but usually by hatching the straw through a sieve, the grain is drawn over a board, from which project sharp iron spikes, very near together, and the grain is separated from the straw. The farmer will remember splitting up corn husks for mattresses by the same process. When the grain heads are separated from the straw, the rice is removed from the kernel by pounding in a wooden mortar. The pestles are attached to long handles, the end of which a man works with his feet, and the grain is separated from the straw by a breeze-chest. Then the grain is fanned to blow away the chaff, and when clean it is packed in bags made of rice straw and is ready to go to market.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

I was very much surprised at the extent of irrigation practiced in Japan, and as I said before, the facilities for it arise from the widespread cultivation of rice, which requires it, although the rainfall of Japan is very copious—observations ranging from 41 inches at Osaka to 70 inches at Yokohama—being nearly double ours. Their irrigation works are most massive and costly in their character, and are spread over every part of the country that I visited. I saw large embankments of earth, like some double track railway, stretching across valleys, erected to carry water from the mountains, and then to divide it into small streams, which were taken from their beds and carried in ditches winding round the hills like our mining ditches till they poured their contents on some narrow terrace, or flooded some rice field in the plain. The money and labor that was expended in leveling the fields and providing them with water was really simply amazing; the massive character and wide extent of these artificial water courses testify not only to the industry of the people, but to the antiquity of their civilization, for the lapse of many centuries is necessary to accumulate such results.

OLD MEXICO.

THE CASCARENE CUSTOM—BALL ROOM FETTER.

An Important "Find"—A Family of Embalmed Aztecs—Receipts for Mummy-Making.

(Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.)
CITY OF MEXICO, September, 1887.
The stranger in Mexico, especially if he be young and good-looking, is liable to be considerably surprised at his first ball here, when some pretty senorita, whom he has never seen before, trips up to him with an engaging smile on her face and something that looks like an egg in her hand, and suddenly smashes the latter over his cranium. To one not acquainted with the cascarense custom, it is startling to say the least, and, indeed, the egg has been robbed of its novelty, for the original contents having been emptied through a small hole at one end. The shell is then filled with finely chopped tinied and colored paper, perhaps with the addition of perfumed sachet-powder, or some dainty trinket; after which the opening is neatly closed by a shell of paper pasted against it.

In the good old days of the Spanish aristocracy, the egg shells to be used by proud grandees at swell fandangos, were filled with gold coins and pearls, and the trinkets were sometimes indulged in nowadays but rarely. Occasionally small gold coins, charms, pearls, opals, or spiced candies are stuffed in with the chopped tinied paper, and the device is made so expensive. One can buy very pretty cascarense, however, for about a dollar per dozen, and it is quite the correct thing for a belle or beau to go to a ball armed with several dozen of them.

Often the shells are hand-painted or otherwise beautifully decorated, much like Easter eggs in the North. Society matrons who propose giving balls during the cascarense season, have the shells of all the eggs used in the household carefully saved for the purpose, and scatter them in the hands of their guests, and by herself and friends in filling and decorating them.

On another head is considered a compliment to the recipient, who feels in duty bound to return the compliment. Previous acquaintance is not essential, it being of itself a sort of informal introduction. Thus a Mexican lady, who was lately married, in a long, stranger gentleman who pleases her, and without offending her countrymen's extremely sensitive notions of propriety.

It is intended to merely credit the shells in the hand and scatter their contents over the person, but more frequently in the haste and excitement of their mock dances, the shells are cast about, and the head with more or less unconscious force on the part of the bestower. When some adventurous maiden cracks the first cascarense shell, she usually dares up into the choice, the contagion quickly spreads, and soon everybody is pursued and pursuing, like Northern schoolboys in a snowballing battle.

A few weeks ago a party of missionaries were out prospecting among the Sierra Madre, near the Gila river in Arizona, and they found a number of mummies, and some of them were remarkably well preserved.

Some of the mummies were in a long, slender, and somewhat flattened shape, like the mummies of the Aztecs, and some were in a more rounded shape, like the mummies of the Incas. The mummies were found in a cave, and the missionaries were very much surprised to find them.

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OLD MEXICO.

THE CASCARENE CUSTOM—BALL ROOM FETTER.

An Important "Find"—A Family of Embalmed Aztecs—Receipts for Mummy-Making.

(Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.)
CITY OF MEXICO, September, 1887.
The stranger in Mexico, especially if he be young and good-looking, is liable to be considerably surprised at his first ball here, when some pretty senorita, whom he has never seen before, trips up to him with an engaging smile on her face and something that looks like an egg in her hand, and suddenly smashes the latter over his cranium. To one not acquainted with the cascarense custom, it is startling to say the least, and, indeed, the egg has been robbed of its novelty, for the original contents having been emptied through a small hole at one end. The shell is then filled with finely chopped tinied and colored paper, perhaps with the addition of perfumed sachet-powder, or some dainty trinket; after which the opening is neatly closed by a shell of paper pasted against it.

In the good old days of the Spanish aristocracy, the egg shells to be used by proud grandees at swell fandangos, were filled with gold coins and pearls, and the trinkets were sometimes indulged in nowadays but rarely. Occasionally small gold coins, charms, pearls, opals, or spiced candies are stuffed in with the chopped tinied paper, and the device is made so expensive. One can buy very pretty cascarense, however, for about a dollar per dozen, and it is quite the correct thing for a belle or beau to go to a ball armed with several dozen of them.

Often the shells are hand-painted or otherwise beautifully decorated, much like Easter eggs in the North. Society matrons who propose giving balls during the cascarense season, have the shells of all the eggs used in the household carefully saved for the purpose, and scatter them in the hands of their guests, and by herself and friends in filling and decorating them.

On another head is considered a compliment to the recipient, who feels in duty bound to return the compliment. Previous acquaintance is not essential, it being of itself a sort of informal introduction. Thus a Mexican lady, who was lately married, in a long, stranger gentleman who pleases her, and without offending her countrymen's extremely sensitive notions of propriety.

It is intended to merely credit the shells in the hand and scatter their contents over the person, but more frequently in the haste and excitement of their mock dances, the shells are cast about, and the head with more or less unconscious force on the part of the bestower. When some adventurous maiden cracks the first cascarense shell, she usually dares up into the choice, the contagion quickly spreads, and soon everybody is pursued and pursuing, like Northern schoolboys in a snowballing battle.

MEXICAN WAR VETERAN.

The wonderful efficacy of Swift's Specific as a remedy and cure for rheumatism and all blood aches, has never had a more conspicuous illustration than in the case of the following gentleman, and emphatic testimony given by venerable gentleman must be accepted as convincing and conclusive. The writer is a prominent member of the Society of Friends, to whom Mr. Martin refers, and to whom I indebted for the advice to which he owes relief from years of suffering, in Mr. G., for many years the popular night clerk of Lunal House, at Jackson.

JACKSON, MISS., April 29, 1887.

DEAR MR. SWIFT:—I have been an invalid prisoner forty years, having contracted pulmonary disease in the service of the United States in the fall of March, 1846, till I feel any symptoms of rheumatism. On that day I was suddenly stricken with that disease in both hips and knees, and I have never walked on my knees. Then the pain was violent, but it subsided from joint to joint. For weeks I would be unable to dismount from my bed, and my wife or the other. The pain never left me for more than eleven years and seven months.

acked, to October 1, 1886, when I was cured. During these eleven years of intense suffering I had innumerable perscriptions from various

[illegible]

Search That is Pure is Cheapest.

Best Starch Works in the World

DURYEAS,
Manufactory,
Glen Cove, N. Y.

STARCH

Longest, Purest and Best.
Most Easily Used and
Economical.
Gives a Beautiful, White
Glossy and Lasting
Finish.
Preserves the Strength of Linen

**IMPROVED
CORN STARCH**

"Perfection of Quality."
UNEQUALLED FOR FOOD.

every instance of Competition in EUROPE or AMERICA for the past

[illegible]

AGENCY P. O. Box 173, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Crossman's Specific Mixture

With this remedy persons can cure themselves of all diseases, whether chronic or acute, without recourse to application to business. The medicine is sold by mail, and its use is so simple as to require no instruction. It is perfectly safe for the constitution. Ask your druggist for it.

ASSessment NOTICE.

FOLSOM WATER POWER COMPANY. LOCATION OF principal places of business San Francisco, California. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the office of the secretary, held on the first day of August, 1897, on and after which date the same shall be deemed upon the capital stock of the corporation, and the shareholders are requested to attend in person, to the secretary at the office of the company, No. 106 Market Street, between Third street, rooms 13 and 14. Any stock upon which there is an arrearage of dividends may be voted WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1897, if the shareholder has failed to appear in person on the above mentioned day, unless payment is made in full before the above mentioned date. If no payment will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1897, the amount due on such shares of assessment, together with costs of advertising the same, shall be paid to the secretary.

HONORARY FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT. A discount of five per cent will be allowed on all assessments, if paid before the above mentioned date.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, In the Superior Court in and for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof, as the same appears from the records of said court.

Dated at San Francisco, California, this 27th day of May, 1897.

J. J. McGUIRE, clerk of said court.

whereby notified that an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State aforesaid, by the filing of a

the 11th day of April, 1882, in which action the court rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff. That the general nature of the action, as appears from the record, was to recover judgment against you for the sum of \$100,000, and that you, as is alleged, did pay the same to the plaintiff on the 11th day of August, 1882, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the date of the fourth day of August, 1881, in the Superior Court of the County of San Francisco, California, a judgment was duly given and made return thereon, and that you, as is alleged, did not pay the same to the plaintiff, and that, in an action so said, Court has ordered named as defendants, the said plaintiff and said defendant, to appear before the said Court on the 11th day of September next, to show cause why judgment was not set aside, and why said plaintiff and said defendant should not be held costs, and that the said Court has ordered that the said judgment be paid and is due, over and above the sum so paid, and that you appear in the complaint, to which reference is made, and answer said complaint within the time therein specified, and that, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you by the said plaintiff, on the 11th day of July, exclusive of the day of service, if served on the said plaintiff by you, you shall appear, unless you so appear and answer within the time above specified, the plaintiff will take the case to the jury, and that you appear in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at the City and County of San Francisco, this 11th day of July A. D. 1882.

JOSEPH J. HENRY, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, hereunto duly sworn.

JOSEPH J. HENRY, Clerk of the Court aforesaid.

By J. J. G. Dwyer, Deputy Clerk.

JOSEPH J. HENRY, Clerk.

3048S

BLE, executrix of the estate of JACOB GABLE, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit

ers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said executrix, at the office of A. L. Hart, at No. 426 1/2 J street, Sacramento city, California. ELLEN GABLE.
Dated September 2, 1887.
A. L. HART, Attorney for Executrix. s3-415

1819, 1920, FIFTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, NEUBOURG & LAGER, Proprietors. Manufacturers of Malt and all kinds of Meats. Would call special attention to our dried Cornmeal, Oatmeal, etc. Also, deal in Hops, Potatoes, Peas, Beans, Feed, and Mineral Analysis of Brewers' Supplies. Exchange sold on all Principal Cities in Europe.

ACRAMENTO PLANING MILL
 MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS,
 Windows, Blinds, Mouldings,
 Sashes and Turning Slab Work
 Corner Front and Q Streets,
 SACRAMENTO.
 HOTT, KRIST & STALKER,
 Proprietors.

42-2m

DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS.
 Main Office: Second St., bet. L and M, & Yards: Front and K Streets. Sacramento.

42-2m

H. H. LINNELL,
Agricultural Implements
 ETC., ETC., ETC.,
 Removed to Nos. 213, 212, 215 & street.

42-2

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED.
 CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS AND WENS
 cured, and no knife or surgical operation
 required. A cure guaranteed in any case that
 I undertake. Birthmarks, excrescences, etc.,
 removed without pain or inconvenience, and
 with anything of a cancerous nature are re-
 moved to invisible scars. A week of
 references given—persons that have been
 cured and living. Apply to the consultation
 free. Office, 104 1/2 Fourth street, and
 S. DR. J. H. SHIPLEY, Specialist.

1m

PACIFIC COAST.

A LOST RANCHMAN RESCUED BY A HUNSMAN.

Murderer Convicted—State Board of Horticulture—County Fairs—Oregon News—Etc.

[Special Dispatches to the Record-Examiner.]

STOCKTON FAIR.

San Joaquin's Fine Exhibition—Good Racing Yesterday.

STOCKTON, September 30th.—The large Pavilion was packed this evening, and the floral decorations, which the young ladies had made, were beautiful. The attendance at the track to-day was the largest since the fair opened. Governor Van Dine and party, who were here for the purpose of reviewing the Sixth Infantry Battalion.

WOUND UP.

Last Day of the Fair in Humboldt—A Great Success.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

REINOVILLE, September 30th.—The last day of the fair opened cloudy, with a southerly wind, but no rain. It was a very successful day, and the fair was closed with a grand display of fireworks. The fair was a great success, and the people were very much pleased with the results.

THE SISKIYOU MOSE.

The Siskiyou Sheriff Sustained in His Account.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

YREKA, September 30th.—E. J. Emmens, from Chico, made the mob at Siskiyou against the Chinese, was admitted to the trial. The charge is misdemeanor for remaining present with an unlawful assembly. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to the state prison for six months.

PEAR CULTURE.

Interesting Discussion Before the State Board of Horticulture.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30th.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the State Board of Horticulture, a discussion took place as to whether or not the pear should be raised in California. The discussion was very interesting, and the board decided to hold a further meeting on the subject.

PUSHING ALONG.

Good Progress Being Made With the Santa Rosa Railroad.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

SEATTLE, September 30th.—The progress of the Santa Rosa and Carlin Railroad has been very good. The company has been successful in securing the necessary funds, and the construction of the road is well advanced.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

A Lost and Frenzied Ranchman Rescued by a Hunter.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

PORTLAND, September 30th.—Albert H. Hunt, an old citizen of Lane county, and living near the mountains, while out hunting, was found by a hunter. He was in a very bad state of mind, and was rescued by the hunter, who took him to his home.

TELEGRAPHIC BRUIVES.

It is estimated that the reduction of the public debt for September will be \$1,000,000.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

REINOVILLE, September 30th.—The public debt for September has been reduced by \$1,000,000. This is a very good result, and shows that the government is making good progress in its financial affairs.

NEVADA.

Leamen, the Genoa Murderer, to be Hanged.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

GENOA, September 30th.—Charles Leamen, the murderer of John A. Scott, was sentenced to hang. The execution will take place on October 1st. The people of Genoa are very much pleased with the result.

OREGON.

Interesting Batch of News From Our Northern Neighbor.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

PORTLAND, September 30th.—[Post-Press.]—The Cooper Hotel subsidy now amounts to \$57,100. The city council has decided to pay this amount to the hotel, and the hotel will be able to continue its operations.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Arrival of the China Steamer—The Eclipse Expedition.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

SEATTLE, September 30th.—The China Steamer, the Eclipse, arrived here today. The expedition was very successful, and the crew has returned with a large amount of scientific material.

BRITISH COLONIES.

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INCEPACISM AT BENICIA.

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BENICIA, September 30th.—[Post-Press.]—A man and several dogs were burned at the Government Barracks at Benicia. The man was a soldier, and the dogs were his property. The incident was very unfortunate, and the authorities are investigating it.

CHANGED WEDDING.

Arrival of the China Steamer—The Eclipse Expedition.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30th.—[Special.]—A shortage of about 5,000 has been discovered in the accounts of William W. Ransome, assistant secretary of the San Francisco Stock Exchange Board and assistant stock broker. Ransome was arrested on suspicion of embezzlement, and is now in jail.

THE McDONALD DIVORCE CASE.

Arrival of the China Steamer—The Eclipse Expedition.

[Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, September 30th.—[Special.]—The hearing of the wife's motion for alimony in the McDonald divorce case has been postponed for two weeks by Judge Hunt, as an amended complaint will be filed. The trial of the case will be held on October 1st.

HOME AND ABROAD.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Most to be Arrested—Worthy Ohio Democrats—The President's Western Tour—Etc.

[Special Dispatches to the Record-Examiner.]

WARM WEATHER.

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